

This paper has assumed of necessity more of a controversial character than I could have desired. I trust that none of the evil spirit of controversy has found its way into what I designed to be a purely critical discussion in the interest of scientific truth.

XIII.—*On a new Species of Tit.*

Dehesa de Cologan,
Puerto de Orotava,
Tenerife,
1st December, 1889.

To the Editors of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose you the description of a new species of Tit that I have just discovered in the island of El Hierro, the most southern and western of the Canarian Archipelago. It is abundant in the pine-forest there.

Yours faithfully,

E. G. MEADE-WALDO.

Parus ombriosus, sp. nov.

P. Paro tenerife similis, sed fortior et robustior; tergo toto olivaceo-viridescente, nec caeruleo; tectricibus alarum viridibus, majoribus angustissime albo terminatis: subtus citrinus, *P. tenerife* similis. ♀ haud a mari distinguenda.

Named from the ancient Moorish name (Ombrios) of the island of Hierro, where alone it has been found.

XIV.—*How does the Ugimya-Larva imbed itself in the Silkworm?* By Dr. FR. MEINERT.

THE 'Bolletino della Società Entomologica Italiana,' anno secondo (1870), contains two papers concerning the *Ugimya sericarie*. One is a little note only ("Sull' insetto Ugi," pp. 134-137) by Rondani, mentioning the larva and pupa of a Tachenarian which Mr. Menegazzi had discovered in Japan making its way out from the cocoon of a silkworm. In conclusion Mr. Rondani (p. 137) gives a description of the larva